KARPOVA, A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card I/I

Pub. 147 - 5/25

Authors

Karpova, A. L., and Moshkovskiy, Yu. Sh.

Title

t Effect of gelatin properties on the susceptibility of photo emulsions and optical sensitization

Periodical 1 Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/10, 1745-1747, Oct 1954

Abstract

I The properties of nine gelatin samples containing various amounts of photoactive micro-components were investigated to determine their effect on the optical sensitization of photo emulsions with a panchromatic dye. It was observed that the effect of optical sensitization decreases when the silver ion reducing agent in the gelatin exceeds the amount of 16 · 10⁻⁷ g - equiv. Ag per l g. gelatin. Any increase in the content of the reducing component in the gelatin increases the reducing effect of the optical sensitization. The negative effect of the silver ion reducing component on the optical sensitization of photo emulsions is apparently connected with the increase in log formation in the presence of the dye. Three USSR references (1948-1952). Table; graph.

Institution: All-Union Scientific Research Motion Picture and Photo Institute

Submitted: November 13, 1953

AUTHORS:

Karpova, A. L., Mikhaylova, A. A., Son

SOV/20-121-1-37/55

Chibisov, K. V., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

TITLE:

On the Photographic Activity of Gelatin (O fotograficheskoy

aktivnosti zhelatiny)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 1,

pp. 133 - 135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors tried to remove the admixtures from gelatin by means of adsorbers and to separate them by means of an electrodialysis with the aim to investigate the influence of these admixtures on the chemical "ripening". Various adsorbers exhibit a selective action and only some resins with ion exchange were suited for a practically complete removal of all active admixtures. By this the different gelatin samples were given the same properties and turned into slowly acting gelatin. Also electrodialysis removes the active admixtures and renders gelatin inert. If a five-chamber device is applied the admixtures can be separated in the form of an anodic and a cathodic fraction by electrodialysis. The substances of the cathode fraction do not directly interact with the silver ions. The compounds with unstable sulfur, the reducing agents,

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On the Photographic Activity of Gelatin

SOV/20-121-1-37/55

1. A THE RESIDENCE OF STREET STREET

and the complex forming substances of the first kind, however, turn into the anode fraction. According to photographic investigations, the solution of the cathode fraction slows the ripening down while the anode fraction accelerates it. The photographic effect of the gelatin during ripening is realized by its two components: The macro-component, i.e. the albumins of the gelatin, exhibits a protective effect and acts reducingly; the micro-components control the velocity of the chemical ripening. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Photography and Cinematography)

SUBMITTED:

March 18, 1958

Card 2/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910002-0" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910002-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

SOV/77-4-1-6/22

AUTHOR:

Karnova.

TITLE:

About the Photographic Activity of the Gelatin (O

fotograficheskoy aktivnosti zhelatiny)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kine-

matografii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 38-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes methods of analyzing photographically active gelatin admixtures and discusses the experimental data obtained. The active admixtures of the Soviet KZhZ-782, KZhZ-418, KZhZ-00 and KZhZ-7174 gelatins are each compared with one French, Japanese, American and German gelatin (Table 1). Special experiments were conducted with the Soviet KZhZ-479 gelatin (Table 4). The problem of the microcomponents of a gelatin, which exert an influence upon the kinetics of the chemical ripening process, is investigated and it is shown that ripening speed is regulated by two groups of admixture

agents which have the closest affinity to silver ions. It is further demonstrated that there exists

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SOV/77-4-1-6/22

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About the Photographic Activity of the Gelatin

a linear dependance between the speed of chemical ripening and the activity coefficient of the gelatin, i.e. a numerical ratio between the accelerating and retarding agents of the ripening process. This knowledge permits a gelatin to be prepared which will give a desired quality. Similar investigations were made by Ye.A. Zimkin and R.L. Yafarova. Their conclusions agree with those of the author who was guided in his work by Associate Member of the AS USSR, K.V. Chibisov; and by A.A. Titov. There are 4 graphs, 5 tables and 6 references, 2 of which are British and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

NIKFI

SUBMITTED:

June 29, 1957

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Karpova, A.L., Mikhaylova, A.A., Chibisov, K.V.

23(

TITLE: On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinemato-

grafii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 3, pp 183-192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a study of the effect of sodium thiosulfate

on the second ripening process of gelatine solutions, shown on the example of three different gelatine components. On the basis of experimentally obtained data, the authors deduced a general equation, expressing with it the dependence of the rate of second ripening on the quantity of natural and added accelerators. Parallel to these experiments, the authors studied the effect of other sulfurous sensitizers and also of bromine (silver) ion concentration. Different

quantitites of sodium thiosulfate and the solid phase

Card 1/7 separated from the colloid of the first ripening pro-

On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

cess were added to solutions of gelatine with different activity coefficients. The solid phase contained 3 mol. % AgJ in addition to AgBr. The authors started from the assumption that in the stage of chemical ripening sodium thiosulfate acts only as a complex-forming substance, causing acceleration of chemical ripening. The added quantity A', therefore, was added to the quantity A of natural accelerators in the gelatine. These data, in connection with the quantity B of natural retarders, served as the basis for the calculation of the activity coefficient $(K = \frac{A + A'}{B})$.

Table 1 demonstrates the results obtained. It contains in addition the values **C** (time required to reach the maximum light sensitivity) and **C** (**C** = k**C**). The values **C** were calculated with the aid of the curves of change in light sensitivity for each concentration of

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On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

Na₂S₂O₃ introduced into the emulsion. This calculation was carried out to demonstrate the subordination of the values to the already found / reference 2 7 linear dependence between the activity coefficient and the rate of chemical ripening and, consequently, to confirm the assumed role of Na₂S₂O₃ in this process. The results confirm this assumption, showing that Na₂S₂O₃ behaves like those natural complex-forming components, which have most affinity to the silver ions. The obtained values are characterized by two prominent features: 1) A strict dependence of To on the conditions of emulsion synthesis, and 2) fluctuations of the individual values of this magnitude within parallel experiments. This shows that To (time required to reach the maximum

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On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine .

light sensitivity, if k=1) is a very sensitive magnitude indicative of the observation of constancy of the established synthesis conditions. On the basis of their experiments, which confirmed the role of Na₂S₂O₃ as accelerator during the ripening process, the authors enlarged the previously obtained formula

To = $\frac{A}{B}$ E by adding A' to the numerator of the activity coefficient. The equation (in its final form:

A' To B $\frac{1}{2}$ - A), on the basis of the dependency

A'7 (see graph 1, which represents this dependency for the three series of experiments in table 1), makes it possible to determine the content of accelerators and retarders in gelatine. In order to clarify the role of sodium thiosulfate, the authors

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On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

considered it suitable to compare its effect on chemical ripening with the effect of other compounds with an unstable sulphur component. A study of the effect of thiourea, sodium tetrathionate and trithionate and potassium rodanide revealed that, with the exception of thiourea, these compounds are not subject to the general equation (graphs 2-4). They showed a retarding effect on the ripening process. Finally, the authors studied the effect of pAg (pBr) on the kinetics of chemical ripening. Graph 5 shows curves (based on previously described experimental data), which represent the dependence of the rate of ripening on pAg for bromine and bromo-iodine emulsions. The curves (table 4) show the complicated character of this dependency. A further factor is the instability of the maximum light sensitivity (section 2 of graph 5), which can be reached at various values

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On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

of pAg. Optimum pAg can be assumed in the case, when the maximum light sensitivity has been reached. The strong effect of the nature of the gelatine component on this phenomenon however has to be taken into consideration. This factor also plays a role in the dependence of the change of maximum sensitivity on pAg. The last section is a theoretical generalization of the results. Table 4 is a synopsis of the effects exercised by the various substances on the rate of ripening, the maximum of light sensitivity and the fog phenomenon. The latter is considered in connection with the maxima of light sensitivity. The authors mention the Soviet scientist V.A.Bekunov / reference 7.7, who proved the linear dependence (pAg, 1). There

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are 5 tables, 5 graphs and 8 references, 6 of which are

SOV/77-4-3-4/16

On the Photographic Activity of Gelatine. II. An Increase in the Kinetic Activity of Gelatine

Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoin-stitut (NIKFI) (All-Union Scientific Research In-stitute for Motion Pictures and Photography (NIKFI))

22 August, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Card 7/7

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910002-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

Additional reflections on the nature of the photographic activity of gelatin. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.4:301-308

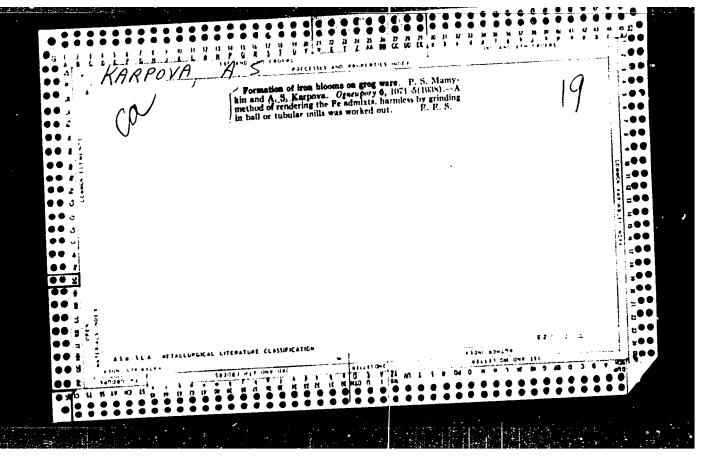
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Gelatin) (Photographic emulsions)

NEVSKIY, M.V., POTATUYEVA, O.N., RAKHIMOV, A.R., BGASHEVA, V.S., KARPOVA, A.N., GANIYEV, M.G.

Phagoprophylaxis of typhoid fever in children of preschool age. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.12:62-63 D 65. (MIRA 19:1)

l. Uzbekskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i infektsionnykh zabolevaniy i Tashkentskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologi-cheskaya stantsiya.



KARISVA, A. S.

"Chemistry in Electric Vacuum Technology," pp 239-243

Abst: Physicochemical processes in electron devices relating to their technology and affecting their performance and their failure are discussed.

SCURCE: Trudy Ryaznskogo RadiotekhnIcheskogo In-ta 'VO SSSR (Works of the Ryazan' Radio Engineering Institute of the Ministry of Migher Education USSR) Volume 1, Moscow, 1956

Sum 1854

TOLSTOY, M.P.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.V.; YUDIN, S.S.; BELYAYEV, I.V.; ZADOROZHKO, L.I.; IVANOV, V.K.; KARPOVA, A.S.

Reviews. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 no.7:127-133 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskaya ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni Timiryazeva i Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (for Tolstoy, Shcherbakov). 2. TSentral'naya geclogo-geofizicheskaya ekspeditsia Severo-Vostochnogo geologicheskogo upravleniya, Magadan (for Yudin, Belyayev, Zadorozhko, Ivanov, Karpova).

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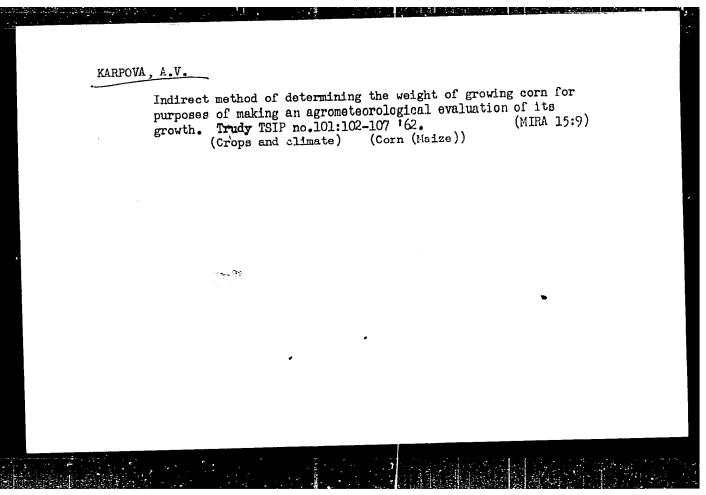
SHCHUKINA, L.A.; VDOVINA, R.G.; SHVETSOV, Yu.B.; KARPOVA, A.V.

Preparative method of production of L- and 9 - L-hydroxyisovaleric acid. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.2:310-312 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.

(Isovaleric acid.)



KARPOVA, E. S., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of prolonged application of organic and mineral fertilizers in grass-field flax crop rotations on change in conditions of plant nutrition." Moscow, 1960.

19 pp; (Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy im K. A. Timiryazev); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 141)

KARPOVA, F.I.

Practices of the Dzerzhinskii plant in the electrolytic cleaning of tanks. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform. Tekh.upr.Min.mor.flota 7 no.10:102-106 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya laboratoriyey sudoremontnogo zavoda im. Dzerzhinskogo.

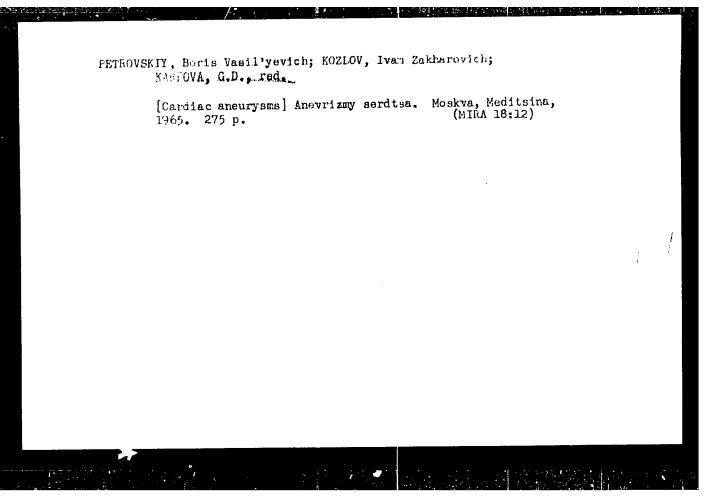
(Tank vessels--Cleaning)

THE RECEIPT AND A STREET, A REST OF THE LABOUR STREET, AS A RE

BELOSHAPKO, V.F.; KARFOVA, F.V., SHABANOVA, M.V., FOTIYEVA, T.1.

Jachnological secting of the continuous production line bale - carded sliver at the "Krasnoye Zramia" Cotton Combine in Ramenskoye. Nauch.-iss. trudy TENTKHB1 za 1962 g.:3-14 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)



KARPOVA, G.D., red.; BOGACHEVA, Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Practical instructions for prevention and treatment of grippe

[Practical instructions for prevention and treatment of grippe

and acute catarrh of the respiratory tract] Metodicheskie ukazaniie po profilaktike i lecheniiu grippa i ostrykh katarov dykhatel-nykh putei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1957. 21 p.

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniis. (RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISENSES)

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TAREYEV, Ye.M., prof. (Moskva), otv.red.; MOLCHANOV, N.S., prof., red.; VOTCHAL, B.Ye., prof., red.; BONDAR', Z.A., doktor med. nauk, red.; POPOV, V.G., dotsent, red.; NEVRAYEV, G.A., dotsent, red.; KARPOVA, G.D., red.; GOTOVISEV, P.I., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the 14th All-Union Congress of Therapeutists in Moscow, 1956] Trudy XIV Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda terapevtov.

Pod obshchei red. E.M. Tareeva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry.
1958. 735 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s yozd terapevtov. 14th. Moscow, 1956. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Tareyev). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Molchanov).

(THERAPEUTICS—CONGRESSES)

MYASNIKOV, Aleksandı Leonidovich, prof. kardiolog; KARFOVA, G.D., red.

[Hypertension and atherosclerosis] Gipertonicheskaia bolezn' i ateroskleroz. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 613 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR direktor Institut terapii

AMN SSSR (for Myasnikov).

VINOGRADOV, A.V.; KARPOVA, G.D.; TSIBEKMAKHER, T.D.

Hemodynamic indices in healthy persons of various ages. Kardio-logiin 5 no.2:66-70 Mr-Ap 165.

(MFRA 18:7)

1. Institut terapii (direktor - deysovitel'nyo chlen ANN SSGR prof. A.L.Myasnikov) ANN SSSR, Moskva.

ABRAMOV, M.G., doktor med. nauk; ALEKSEYEV, G.A., prof.; ASTAPENKO, M.G., prof.; BUREYKO, V.M., dots.; VARSHAMOV, L.A., prof.; VINOGRADSKIY, A.B., KARPOVA, G.D.; KASSIRSKIY, I.A., prof.; KUSHKIY, R.O., doktor med. nauk; LIBERMAN, B.I.; LIKHTSIYER, I.B., prof.; LUZHETSKAYA, T.A., kand. med. nauk; MOISEYEV, S.G., prof.; NASONOVA, V.A., dots.; NESGOVOROVA, L.I.; POROSHINA, I.I.; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, A.P., dots.; RADVIL¹, O.S., prof.; RATNER, M.Ya., doktor med. nauk; RASHEVSKAYA, A.M., prof.; SEMENDYAYEVA, M.N., kand. med. nauk; SIGIDIN, Ya.S., kand. med. nauk; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.

[Therapeutist's handbook] Spravochnik terapevta. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 863 p. (MIRA 18:6)

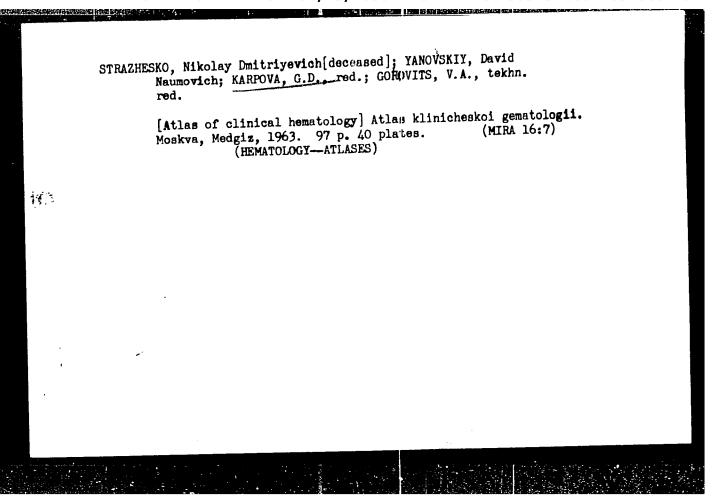
1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen 4MN SSSR (for Kassirskiy).

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AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Mozgov Got'ye, T. N.; Karpova, G. D.;	Morgun, L. A.	A P.; Khacitonova,	v. H.;	
TITLE: A method for producing	polyamide fiber. Cla	ss 39, No. 1/0672 15		
SOURCE: Byulleten' izebreteniy	i tovarnykh znakov,	no. 4, 1965, 69		
TOPIC TAGS: polyamide resin, t	hermal stability, met	hacrylate, acrilic a	cid ,	:
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mathylacrylate and acrylic acid	As added to the mono	meric e-caprolactam '	to improve	
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MYASNIKOV, A.L., prof., red.(Moskve); KARPOVA, G.D., red.; MONOT, Z.I., red.; NESGOVOROVA, L.I., red.; ZULEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First All-Russian Congress of Therapeutists]
Trudy Vserossiskogo sezda terapevtov. Rst, Moscow, 1958. Pod
obshchei red. A.L.Missnikovs. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry,
1960. 453 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vserossiyskiy s'ezd terapevtov. 1st, Moscow, 1958. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Myssnikov) (THERAPEUTICS—CONGRESSES)



VINOGRADOV, A.V.; VOROBIYOVA, A.I.; KARP VA. G. .; TO E : MAKHOD, T.D.

Changes in hemodynamics in myocardial infrarction. Kardiclegiia 2 no.6:37-42 H-D*62. (MCRA 17:8)

1. Iz Instituta terapii (air. - deysivitel'nyy chien AMN SSTR prof. A.L. Myasnikov) AMN INSE.

GOLD'BERG, D.I., prof.; LEVINA, G.D.; DALINGER, L.M.; KARPOVA, G.V.;
GOL'DBERG, Ye.D.; TETERINA, V.I.; LAVROVA, V.S.; TIMAKIN, N.P.;
GOL'DBERG, A.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.A.

Clinical significance of erythrocytometry. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krovi 9 no.10:8-14 0 '64.

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.

3 (5,8)

AUTHORS:

Logvinenko, N. V., Karpova, G. V.

SOV/20-127-6-37/51

TITLE:

Concretional Forms of the Tauric Flysh of the Crimea

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1276 - 1279

(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The oldest sediments of the Crimea, for the upper part of which an Upper-Triassic (Carnian) age was ascertained (Ref 2), represent a terrigenous flysh. It consists of a rhythmic interbedding of sandstones, aleurolites and argillites (Refs 3,4). If the rhythms exhibit an ordinary structure of 2 members, the 1st element of the rhythm consists of granular rocks, the 2nd (3rd) of loamy rocks without carbonate (argillites). Both elements of the rhythm contain concretional forms, either real concretions or concretional intermediate layers. Among them, carbonate (magnesium-iron carbonate) and sulphide concretional forms are distinguished. Rhythms with sandstones containing sulphide concretions do not contain any carbonate concretions. And vice versa, rhythms containing carbonate concretions are free of sulphide concretions; scattered sulphides occur in small quantities only. The carbonate concretional forms nor-

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Concretional Forms of the Tauric Flysh of the Crimea SOV/20-127-6-37/51

mally lie in the midst of the argillites and clay-aleurolites of the 2nd element of the rhythm. The quantity of carbonate concretional intermediate layers increases with a growing quantity of clay rocks in the cross section. The concretions may be either distinctly separated, or they form gradual transitions to the containing rocks. The color of the said formations is usually dark-gray or black on a fresh surface of fracture; they are always enclosed in a ferriferous envelope, solid, dark-grained, with a half-scaly fracture, and homogeneous texture. A formation of zones was not observed. Clearcrystalline pyrite precipitations in the central part, and fine calcite veins of evidently later origin, occur here and there. In all cases, the ground mass consists of micro-granular (pelitomorphic) or finely-granular magnesium-iron carbonate mineral of the magnesite-siderite series. Considerable quantities of ferrous iron, small quantities of manganese oxide, and an increased content of CaO as compared with MgO, are characteristic from the chemical point of view. After converting the chemical analyses to carbonate components, it becomes evident that the carbonate portion is of a complex composition. On the

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Concretional Forms of the Tauric Flysh of the Crimea SOV/20-127-6-37/51

other hand, the optical, thermal (Fig 1) and X-ray investigations speak in favor of monominerality, or in any case for the formation of concretions according to an equal type. Table 1 shows the roentgenoscopical results. Table 2 indicates the mineralogical characteristics. The concretions of carbonate composition have formed in maritime terrigenous muds (siderite facies). Pyrite concretions received their material from the same muds during the diagenetic stage (sulphide or H2S-facies).

There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED: April 17, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

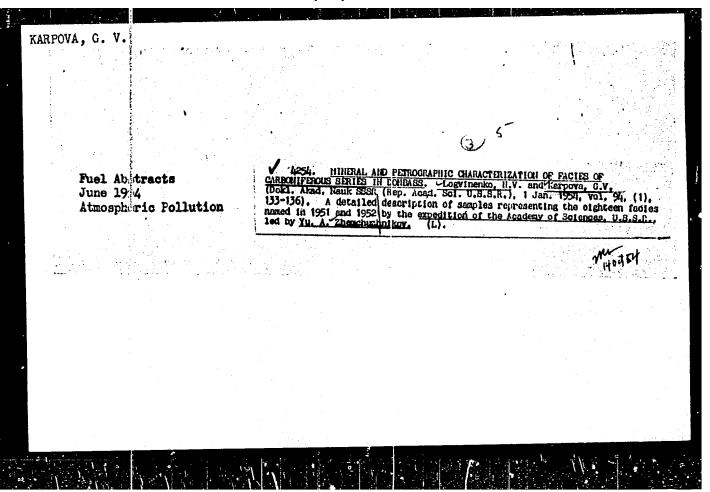
SUBMITTED: April 17, 1959

Card 3/3

- 1. KARPOVA, G.V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Sandstone
- 7. Sandstone with horn blende in coal-bearing strotum of the middle Juva in the Donets Basin. Dokl. An USSSR, 86, No.6, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

USSR/Coophyo	Ir vad Our A Con Value and a contract of the c	
"Problem of	he Alluvial Phase of the Upper Batskiy Coal-bearing Deposits on the North-	
western Bord	r of the Donets Ridge," G. V. Karpova and B. P. Makridin	
	90, No 2, pp 263-265	
Assume that,	on the right bank of the North Donets, below the Izyum River, where sandy	
works are se	exarately distributed, more significant upheavals are experienced than in	
northern and	d western recumbent areas, where sediments play an inferior role, but clays and	t .
silstones p	ridominate. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin, 13 Mar 53.	
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	210 14	4
	[#1] 그 사고 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그는 그는 사람들이 가는 그 그 사람들은 사람들이 생생하는 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 되었다.	4

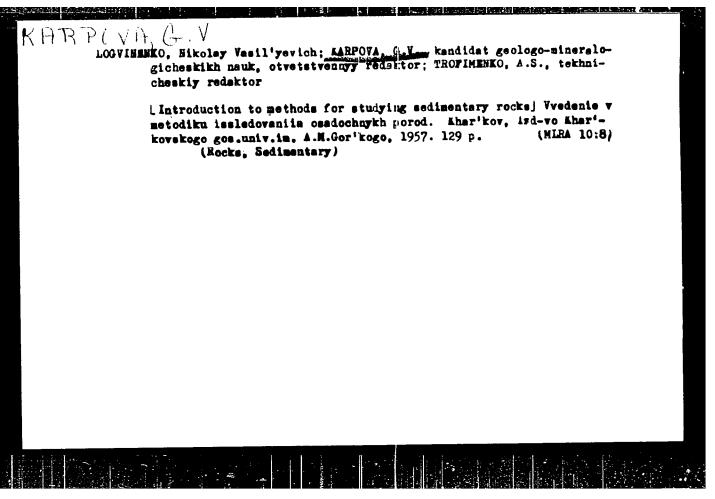


TARFOVA, G. V.

"Lithology and Paleogeography of the Arabearite Strata of the Mestern Part of the Donets Basin." (and Geol-Min Sci, Khar'kov State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Min Higher Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

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SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)



AUTHOR:

Karpova, G. V.

20-114-6-43754

TITLE:

On Argillaceous Minerals of the Araucarites-Series

of the Donets Basin (Donbass) and on Their Importance for

the Characterization of Facies

(O glinistykh mineralakh araukaritovoy svity Donbassa i ikh

znachenii dlya kharakteristiki fatsiy).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1294-1296 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This series represents a boundary-horizon between the Carboniferous and Permian Deposits. Clastic rocks are most widely spread here, more than half of them being finely grained sandstones and aleurolites (reference 3). Argillaceous

minerals are scarce. Hydromica, minerals of the beidellitemontmorillonite group and kaolinite were found among the latter. The argillaceous rocks are as a rule polymineral here. They form certain paragenetic associations in which one or the other mineral is predominant. This permits a precise determination of the separation of the genetic types of rocks and the characterization of the facies. The argillaceous minerals no doubt reflect the conditions prevailing during

the sedimentation or rather during the diagenesis of sedimentation. The composition of the argillaceous minerals

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On Argillaceous Minerals of the <u>Araucarites</u>-Series of the 20-114-6-43/54-2 Donets Basin (Donbass) and on Their Importance for the Characterization of Facies

is, however, also determined by the character and the intensity of the weathering of the feeding province, by the duration of transport as well as by the subsequent modifications of the rocks (epigenesis). Clay- and aleuroliterocks with prevailing hydromica may be classified with the lagoon- and littoral-marine facies. Sand rocks with hydromicacement as well as coaly argillites and aleurolites also belong here. Argillaceous minerals with prevailing beidellite-montmorrilonite are genetically to be classified with the marine or the littcral-marine deposits, more seldom with the lagoon-sediments. The above-mentioned predominance is probably connected with the successive transformation of the hydromica-particles during the diagenesis in the mud of the Araukarites sea in the deepest places of the lagoons. But the late diagenesis (epigenesis) might also have played a part here and caused a similarity of the argillaceous minerals of all above-mentioned facies. Kaolinite occurs in the suite in the cement of the sandstones and aleurolites in the form of aggregates of scaly structure. Kaolinite is epigenetically

Card 2/4

On Argillaceous Minerals of the Araucarites-Series of the 20-114-6-43/54 Donets Basin (Donbass) and on Their Importance for the Characterization of Facies

formed in the weathering of feldspar and mica. It also occurs in the colloidal fractions which are included in coarse- or large-grained sandstones of a continental type and sometimes also of a delta-type. Sandstones and gravelites with splinters of argillaceous rocks of a kaolinecomposition are with a washing-out deposited on the deposits lying under them. They have an oblique stratified structure running in one direction which in the upper part of the parcels goes over into crossed layers. Such deposits characterize the river-bed facies. Carbonized or silicified large plant fossile and lens-shaped coal-inclusions occur here. Thus the minerals of this suite can no doubt be used for a characterization of the facies, provided that their mutual paragenetic relations with one another and with the other minerals are taken into account. The predominance of the hydromicas in the colloidal fraction, a rather varied granulometric characteristic of the argillaceous rocks proper (reference 3) indicate & near source of denudation, a rapid imbedding of the material and the absence of an

Card 3/4

On Argillaceous Minerals of the <u>Araucarites</u>-Series of the 20-114-6-43/54" Donets Basin (Donbass) and on Their Importance for the Characterization of Facies

intensive weathering on the mainland. A lagoon type of sedimentation is predominant. The continental conditions of the sedimentation were insignificant and the climate toward the end of the Carboniferous became drier and drier. There are 7 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Mining Institute, Khar'kov (Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut)

PRESENTED: February 6, 1957, by N. N. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1956

Card 4/4

AUTHORS:

Logvinenko, H. V. Karpova, G. V., Shandyba, K. G., Shaposhnikov, D. P. SOV/20-121-3-37/47

TITLE:

The Types of Terrigeneous Flysh in the Tauric Formation of the Crimea (O tipakh terrigennogo flisha v tavricheskoy formatsii

Kryma)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 3,

pp 531 - 534 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sediments of the tauric formations (Tavricheskaya formatsiya;

they were formed in the Upper Triassic Lower Jurassic, Refe

3.1.4) are marked by flysh type strata. The strata are 2-membered

(Refs 1.2): The first member is formed by granular rocks: gravelites, sandstones with grains and aleurolites of varying sizes. The second element of the stratum, which is represented by carbonate rocks in the classical flysh formations, (Alps = Al'py, Caucasus = Kavkaz) is lacking in the tauric formation. Carbonate concretions and concretion intermediate layers are attached to the IIIrd element of the stratum. These, however, are

not always present. The strata are 10-15 to 20-30 cm thick. Thinner or thicker strata are less frequent; a thickness of 200-250 cm is an exception. Several types occur among the

Card 1/3

The Types of Terrigeneous Flysh in the Tauric Formation of the Crimea

SOV/20-121-3-37/47

2-membered ones: A) A complete stratum consisting of the following elements: gravelite, sandstone, aleurolite, argillit (Ia + Ib + Ic + III); it does not occur frequently; B) Usually a stratum consisting of Ib + Ic + III or C) Ib + III or D) Ic + III; this is the most widespread type. Type A is called normal flysh, type B is sandy or sandstone flysh, type C is called aleurolite argillit flysh and type D-argillit flysh. Concretions and concretion intermediate layers frequently occur in flysh. In aleurolites traces of worms are visible. Apart from the above mentioned 4 flysh types we know 2 other types: normal flysh with thick (1,0 - 1.8 cm) medium and coarse-grained sandstones (belongs to type A) and focoidal flysh (to type C) with a mass development of mud eater traces. Additional strange flyshoid sediments occur in the tauric formation. They consist of argillit with big, loaf-shaped carbonate concretions and lenseshaped concretion intermediate layers. The rocks of the tauric formation show numerous types of flysh textures: nieroglyphs of different types, wave marks, a diagonal structure of the strata of maritime type, small folds caused by subaqueous land slides. Various types of hieroglyphs are mentioned. At the end of the

Card 2/3

The Types of Terrigeneous Flysh in the Tauric

SOV/20-121-3-37/47

Formation of the Crimea

paper the authors show the order of alternating of the flysh types (5 varieties). There are 1 figure and 4 references, 4

of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.A.M.Gor'kogo

(Khar'kov State University imeni A.M.Gor'kiy)

PRESENTED:

March 31, 1958, by N.M. Strakhov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1958

Card 3/3

3(8)

30V/20-124-4-52/67

AUTHORS: Logvinenko, N. V., Karpova; G. V., Shandyba, K. G.,

Shaposhnikov, D. P.

TITLE:

On the Mineralogical-Petrographical Characterization of the Tauric Formation in Crimea (K mineralc-petrograficheskoy kharakteristike

tavricheskoy formatsii Kryma)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 911-914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This formation consists of terrigenous rocks: sandstones, "aleurolites" and argillites. Carbonate rocks are lacking, but carbonate contractions and intermediate strata are widespread. Most rare are gravelites. The individual kinds of rock are described. Sandstones contain feldspar (5-7 up to 10-15 %) and quartz, or quartz and glimmer (muscovite and biotite) as well as rock splinters (few). Potassium feldspar is rare, however, the albite, albite-oligoclase and oligoclase type are more frequent. Apart from rock-forming main minerals there occur also: zirconium, rutile, tourmaline, apatite, spinel and other accessories. Octahedrite-brookite and chlorite often develop after tiotite (Table 1). With respect to texture, sandstones are combined by contact and contact-pore cement and, less frequently, by basal-pore cement. Cement is sometimes lacking, and the rock becomes quartzite-like. Both sandstones and

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SOV/20-124-4-52/67

On the Mineralogical-Petrographical Characterization of the Tauric Formation in Crimea

aleurolites contain pyrites. By weathering, hematite and brown iron hydroxides are produced from them. In the argillites, pyrite is finely dispersed. The results of thermal and radiographic analysis of argillites as well as the results of electronograms are given. Besides finely disperse silicates and coarsely crystalline admixtures, there are in argillites obviously also diagenetic and epigenetic minerals of the sulfide class (pyrites) and the carbonate class (calcite, rarely dolomite, usually carbonate of the magnesite-siderite series). A specific feature of rocks of the Tauric formation is their coloration: mostly dark, from dark almost to black. These shades have various causes and are bound to rock . types. The coloration is due to both organic (coal substance) and mineral pigments (pyrites). A fine plant dendrite converted into coal occurs throughout the formation and is present in any rock type, i.e. in a very fine state in the lower part (visible in sandstones) and in coarse state in the upper part (some centimeters high). With respect to secondary transformations, terrigenous rocks have attained the stage of a depth epigenesis and early metagenesis (Ref 3). That is due to the position of the mass in the middle and peripheral part of geosynclinal. These rocks were sedimented in

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sov/20-124-4-52/67

On the Mineralogical-Petrographical Characterization of the Tauric Formation in Crimea

the sea within the range of a shelf as well as on the corresponding slope with unstable hydrodynamic conditions, where suspended terrigenous material and also organic substance were carried. The decomposition of the latter in mud led to the formation of H₂S-

hearths, which possibly extended also to the layer near the bottom. This favored neither organic life nor the deposition of carbonates. Therefore, fauna is probably lacking in most sediments of the Tauric formation. The formation is a terrigenous, carbonateless flysch which was produced by erosion of Paleozoic, primarily of Carboni-which was produced by erosion worthern regions. It is possible ferous sediments of the adjacent Northern regions. It is possible that another cordillers consisting of Paleozoic formations exists in the South in the place of the recent Black Sea.—There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Khar'kovskiy gosudarstverny universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

Card 3/4

KARPOVA, G.V.

Characteristics of clayey rocks from the Tauric flysch of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.3:709-712 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akad. N.M. Strakhovym.
(Crimea—Clay)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; SHANDYBA, K.G.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.

Stratigraphic subdivision of Tauric strata in the Crimea. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1188-1191 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'koga. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym. (Crimea—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

The system of isomorphous substitutions in carbonates of the calcite group of sedimentary origin. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.1:188-191 MyJe *61. (MIRA 14:4)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.

Carbonate concretions in the Taurian formation in the Crimea.

Zap.Vses.min.ob.va 90 no.3:326-338 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Khar kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitete, kafedra petrografii. (Crimea—Concretions) (Rocks, Garbonate)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.; KCSMACHEV, V.G.

Stages of mineral formation in deposits of the Taurian series of the Crimea. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:922-925 F 162.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor kogo.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Crimea—Petrology)

THE SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, prof.; KARFOVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. geol.-min. nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Dmitriy Prokof'yevich, Prinimali uchastiye: LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand. geol.-mine. nauk starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BELIK, P.G., dots.; KOSMACHEV, V.G., student; REMIZOV, I.N., dots.; ALYAE'YEV, N.Z., red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., tekhm. red.

[Lithology and genesis of the Taurian formation in the Crimea] Litologiia i genezis tavricheskoi formatsii Kryma. Pod red. N.V.Logvinenko i I.N.Remizova. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1961. 400 p. (MIRA 15:10)

l. Kafedra petrografii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Logvinenko, Karpova, Belik). 2. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Kosmachev). 3. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy : SSR (for Lebedinskiy).

(Crimea—Petrology)

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KARPOVA, G.V., kand. geol.-miner.
nauk, otv. red.; NESTRHENKO, A.S., red.; SEMASHKO, Yu.YU.,
tekhm. red.

[Principles of the methods for studying sedimentary rocks]
Osnovy metokiki issledovaniia osadochnykh porod. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1962.
205 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Rocks, Sedimentary—Analysis)

The state of the s

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.

Genesis of flysch deposits of the Tauric formation in the Crimea.

Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:879-882 Ag 162. (MIRA 15:7)

KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova, H.V.]; KOSMACHEV, V.C. [Kosmachov, V.H.]

Carbonate concretions in the Middle Jurassic marine sediments

Carbonate concretions in the Middle Jurassic marine sediments of the northwestern margin of the Donets Basin. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1244-1247 162. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KARPOVA, C.V.; KULESKO, G.I.

Some results of the X-ray examination of clays in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Rent.min.syr. no.3:138-14t. '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LOGVINENKO, N.V. [Lohvynenko, M.V.]; KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova, H.V.]; KOSMACHEV, V.G. [Kosmachov, V.H.]; SHAPOSHNIKOV, D.P.

Some remarks concerning V.S.Sasinovych's article "Significance of markings in the Taurian formation of the Crimean Mountains." Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:98-101 *63.

1. Khar kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Gor kogo. (Grimean Mountains—Paleontology) (Sasincvych, V.S.)

Section 1

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

Recent data on the composition and stage variations of the Mesozoic

Recent data on the composition and stage variations of the resolution deposits of southwestern Ciscaucasia. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.6: (MIRA 16:3) 1370-1373 F '63.

1. Khar kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor kogo.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshin/m.
(Caucasus, Northern—Geology, Structural)

Clay minerals in the continental Neogene of the DnieperDonets Lowland, Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:890-893 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.

Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhorym.

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland.—Clay)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.; LAGUTIN, A.A.

Organic carbon in the Taurian flysch formation of the Crimea. Dokl.
AN SSSR 150 no.5:1140-1143 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhov/m. (Crimea.—Bitumen)

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KOSMACHEV, V.G.

Genesis of carbonates in terrigenous flysch layers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.4:77-87 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. (Carbonates) (Flysch.—Analysis)

RAYKHSHTAT, G.N.; LEYKINA, R.F.; KARASEVA, M.F.; KARPOVA, G.V.; GEDE, E.O.; LOMAKINA, A.Yo.

Study of colienteritis occurrence in day nurseries. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.11:143 N '63. (MIRA 17:12)

l. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskogo rayona ${\tt Moskvy}_\bullet$

KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova, H.V.]; SHEVYAKOVA, E.P. [Shevidakova, E.P.]

ζ.

Sandstones with thuringite from the Araucarites series (C₃) of the intermediate region of the Greater Donets trough. Dop. AN URSR no.3:369-372 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i trest "Kharkivnaftorozvidka". Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR 0.S. Vyalovym.

L 311118-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMA(1)/EMA(h)/EMT(n)/T/EMA(1)/EWP(1) Pc-U/Pr-U/Fu-U/Peb GG/JAJ/RN/GS 5/0001/64/000/000/0122/0125 ACCESSION NR: AT4049850 AUTHOR: Golubev, V. V.; Karpova, G. V.; Konshak, V. V.; Rafikov, S. R. Tsetlin, B. L.; Chao, Hsiang-Laun TITLE: Chemical transformations of polymers. K. Radiation-induced chemical reactions of mixed polyesters based on terephthalic and sebacic acids and ethylene glycol (SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); shornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, TOPIC TAGS: mixed polyester, terephthalic acid, sebacic acid, ethylene glycol, polyethylene sebacate, polyethylene terephthalate, vulcanization, dicarboxylic acid, ionizing radiation, kray vulcanization ABSTRACT: The radiation-induced chemical reactions of polyesters obtained by polycondensation of dicarboxylic acids with diels were investigated. Polyethylene sebacate, polyethylene terephthalate and mixed polyesters obtained from a mixture of sebacic and terephthalic acids, containing 10, 20, 40, 50, 70 and 80 mol. 7 terephthalic acid, were used as test samples. Polycondensation was carried out Cala nitrogen, then in a vacuum (2mm) over a temperature range of 180-260C.

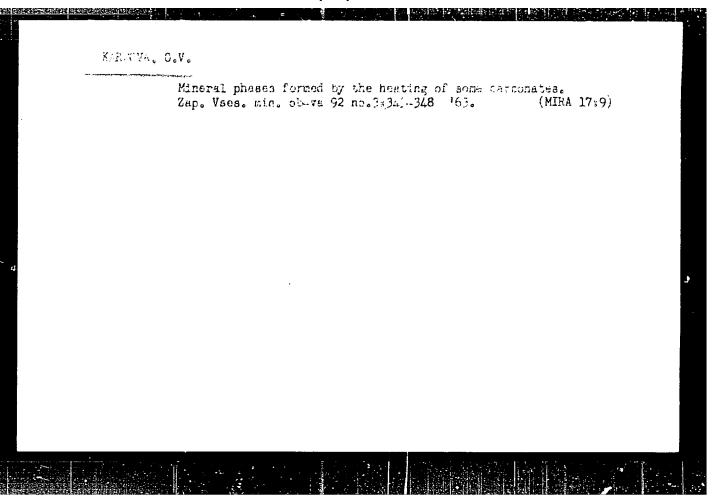
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disks 5 mm	viscosity of the res	ulting polyest	er varied from 0.	3 to 0.5. Small
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polyesters	the rate of radiation	rao decermineo.	TE was found the	nat in many mixed
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KARPOVA, G.V.

Some occurrences of authigene hydromicatization in terrigenous sediments. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:422-425 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Submitted May 26, 1965.



"Investigation of rubbery mixed polyposters," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of Ligh Polymers, 20 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moseou, Research Inst. Organic Chem., Acad. Sci.

B-3,004,395

KORSHAK, V.V.; GOLUHEV, V.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.

Heterogenous chain polyesters. Report No. 6: Mixed polyesters of ethylene glycol and two dicarboxylic acids. Izv. SSSR. Otd. khiw. nauk no.1:88-95 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. (Ethylene glycol) (Acids)

5(3) AUTHORS:

Korshak, V. V., Golubev, V. V.,

507/62-59-3-24/37

Karpova, G. V., Dubova, T. A.

TITLE:

On Polyesters With Meterogeneous Chains (O geterotsepnykh poliefirakh). Communication 15. Mixed Polyesters of Tetramethylene Clycol and Two Dicarboxylic Acids (Soobshcheniye 15. Smeshannyye poliefiry tetrametilenglikolya i dvukh dikarbonovykh kislot)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 3, pp 540-545 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper systems of mixed polyesters of tetramethylene glycol which contain the following dicarboxylic acids were investigated: terephthalic acid - succinic acid, terephthalic acid - glutaric acid, terephthalic acid - adipic acid, terephthalic acid - pimelic acid, terephthalic acid - suberic acid, terephthalic acid - azelaic acid, terephthalic acid - sebacic acid, sebacic acid - azelaic acid, sebacic acid - adipic acid, and azelaic acid - adipic acid. The ratio between the components was widely changed. The properties of the double, mixed polyesters investigated are given in tables 1-10. In the comparative tables the melting temperatures (filament formation)

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(Table 11) as well as the solubility (Table 12) of the mixed

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On Polyesters With Heterogeneous Chains. SOV/62-59-3-24/37 Communication 15. Mixed Polyesters of Tetramethylene Glycol and Two Dicarboxy-lic Acids

polyesters in benzene with heating, according to the composition and the ratio of the initial acids, are given. As may be seen from tables 1-10, the temperatures of filament formation as well as the solubilities of mixed polyesters of tetramethylene glycol change in a similar way as the polyesters of ethylene glycol (Ref 1), In this case there are also minima of the melting temperatures which coincide with the ratios 10/90, 20/80, or 30/70 mol% of terephthalic and aliphatic acid. The solubility of the polyesters of tetramethylene glycol is somewhat higher than that of the polyesters of ethylene glycol. Many of them are soluble in benzene. All corresponding polyesters of sthylene glycol are, however, insoluble. The melting temperatures of aromatic-aliphatic polyesters with 100 to 70 mol% of the terephthalic-acid content are higher than those of the corresponding polyesters of ethylene glycol. Polyesters of tetramethylene glycol containing 50 mol% and less of terephthalic acid melt at lower temperatures than corresponding polyesters of ethylene glycol. Polyesters of two aliphatic acids occupy a special place. In every ratio they form

Card 2/3

On Polyesters With Heterogeneous Chains. SOV/62-59-3-24/37 Communication 15. Mixed Polyesters of Tetranethylene Glycol and Two Dicarboxylic Acids

filaments at lower temperatures than aromatic - aliphatic polyesters and all of them are soluble in benzene. Numerous mixed polyesters of tetramethylene glycol form sufficiently solid foils and films which are capable of being stretched at low temperatures. There are 12 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR

(Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of

Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

June 27, 1957

Card 3/3

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; KARPOVA, G.V.; KULESKO, G.I.

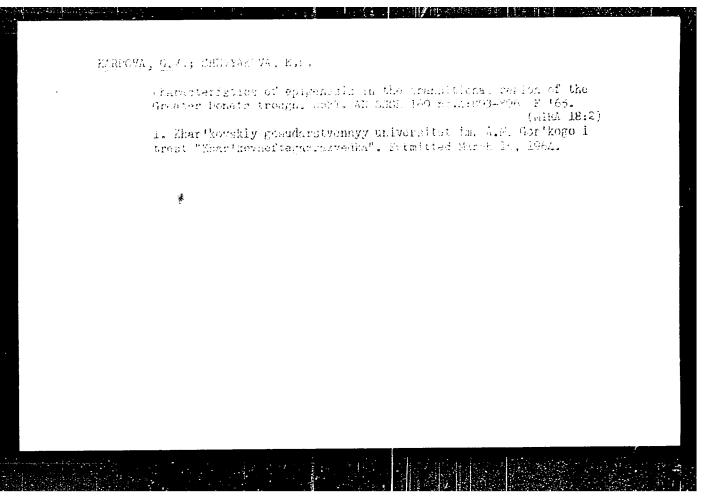
Mineralogy of the Tertiary fire clays of the Ukraine, Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:96-104 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Khar'kovakiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KARPOVA, G. V.; SHEVYAKOVA, E. P.

New data on Upper Carboniferous sediments in the transition area of the Greater Donets trough. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2: 31. 336 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom D. I. Shcharbakovym.



MARPOVA, G.V.; SHEVYAKOVA, E.P.

Epigenetic alterations in the clay matter of terrigenous Carboniferous sediments in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland.

Lit. i pol.iskop. no.2:70-84 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Khar'kovgaz-nefterazvedka.

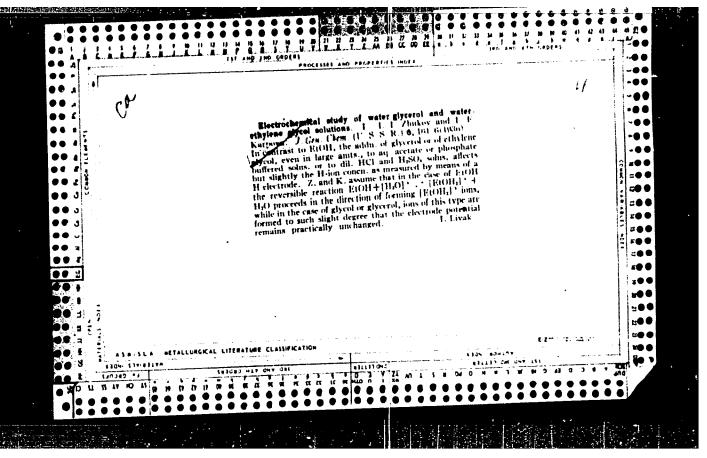
LCGVINENKO, N.V. [Lohvynenko, M.V.]; KARPOVA, G.V. [Karpova H.V.];

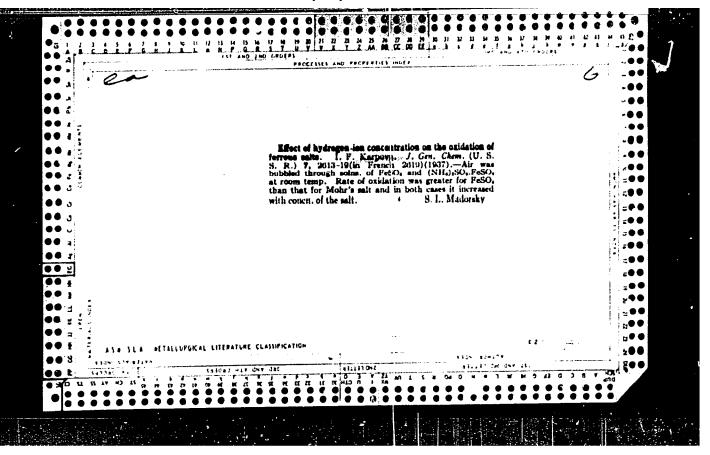
KCGMACHEV, V.G. [Kosmachov, V.H.]; THAPCSHNIKOV, D.F.

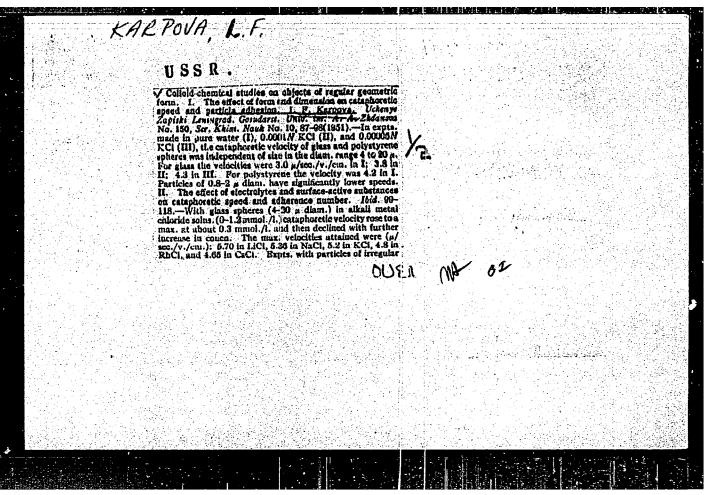
[Shaposhnykov, D.P.]

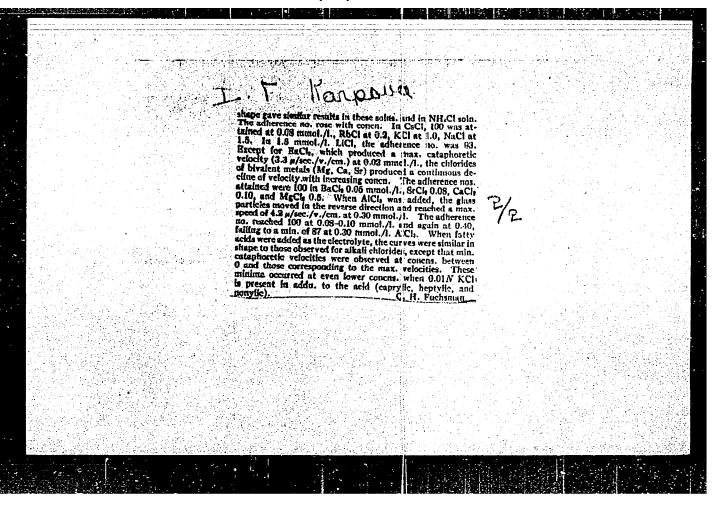
Facies of the Taurean terrigenous flysh formation of the Crimea. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1342-1345 *62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Khar kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.







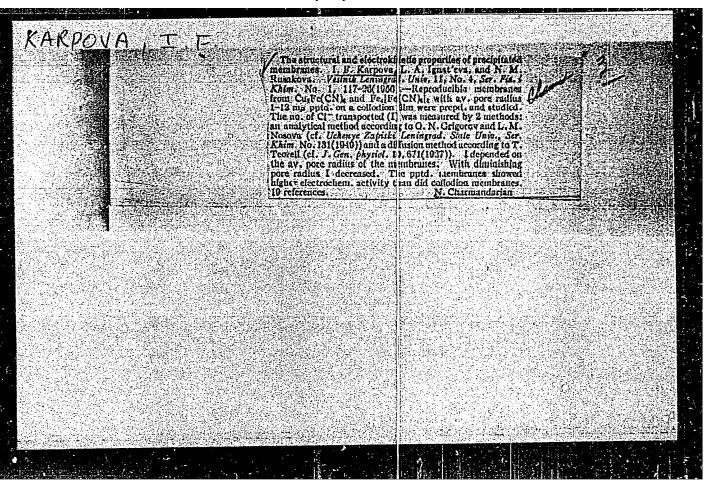


GRIGOROV, Oleg Mikolayevich, professor; KARPCVA, I.F.; KCZ'MINA, Z.P.;
FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A.; EBLAREV, L.A., redaktor; IVANOVA, A.V.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of experiments in colloid chemistry] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim saniatiiam po kolloidnoi khimii. [Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1955. 211 p.

(Golloids)

(Golloids)



KARPEVA, II

USSR/Chemistry of Colloids - Dispersed Systems.

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。可是是"自然的任何的特殊的经验的,我们还是对其中们的。" 一点,在一点,

Abs Jour

: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18794

Author

: I.F. Karpova, L.A. Ignat'yeva.

Inst

: Leningrad University.

Title

: Structural and Comotic Properties of Collodion and Precipitation Membranes of Copper Ferricyanide.

Orig Pub

: Vestn. Leningr. un-ta, 1956, No 16, 105-109

Abstract

The osmotic pressure of the 0.4% saccharcse solution on collodion membranes (average pone radius 1 to 10 m/m) and precipitation membranes produced of Cu2/Fe(CN)6/impregnated into the collodion film (average pore radius 1 to 10 m/m) was measured. It was shown that for osmotic pressure measurements, the average pore radius of collodion membranes should not exceed 1 m/m, and that of precipitation membranes should not exceed 4.1 m/m.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910002-0"

AUTHORS: Karpova, I. F., Spasibenko, T. P. SOV/54-58-3-15/19

TITLE: The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties

of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation (Issledovaniye zavisimosti strukturno-mekhani-cheskikh svoystv zoley ferrotsianida medi ot usloviy polu-

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cheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii,

1958, Nr 3, pp 126-133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the influence

of the production and especially the influence of the anions contained in the solution upon the structural and mechanical properties of copper ferrocyanide sols. Copper ferrocyanide sols were obtained by the interaction of $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ and of the copper salts $Cu(NO_3)_2$, $CuSO_4$, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ and $CuCl_2$

at different concentrations and a varying ratio of the initial solutions. It has been found that $\operatorname{Cu}_2 \left[\operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{CN})_6 \right]$ sols

are unstable under "toxic" influences and suffer an irreversible change of structure when decomposed. The dependence

Card 1/2

The Dependence of the Structural and Wechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation

> of the viscosity on time $(\eta$ -T) was found. The viscosity decreases with advancing time. It decreases the most during the first two hours after the formation of the sol. Radiograms showed that the precipitates of $\operatorname{Cu}_2[\operatorname{Fe}(\operatorname{CN})_6]$ initial-

ly exhibit an amorphous structure. Gradually, during aging they begin to crystallize. It has been shown that the anion composition in the solution has a strong influence upon the . structural and mechanical properties of the Cu₂ Fe(CN)₆

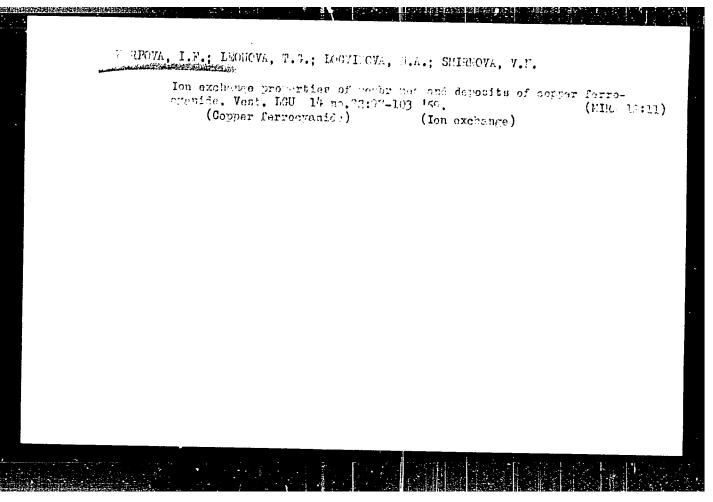
sols. The following order was obtained for the degree of anion influence: NO_3 ' < CH_3 COO' < SO_4 " < Cl'.

There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which

SUBMITTED:

March 17, 1958

Card 2/2



ORIGOROV, O.N., prof.; KARPOVA, I.F.; KOZ'MINA, Z.P.; TIKHOMOLOVA,
K.P.; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A.; CHERNOBEREZHSKIY, Yu.M.;
MYASNIKOVA, L.B., red.

[Manual on laboratory work in collcid chemistry] Rukovodstvo
k prakticheskim rabotam po kolloidnoi khimii. Izd.2., perer.
i dop. Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 330 p. (MIRA 18:3)

KARPOVA, I. F.; KAZAKOV, Ye. V.

Colloidal chemical processes taking place in food products during storage. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh.no. 2:21-23 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli imeni F. Engelsa, kafedra organicheskiy, fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

KARPOVA, I.F.; SMIRNOVA, V.N.; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A.

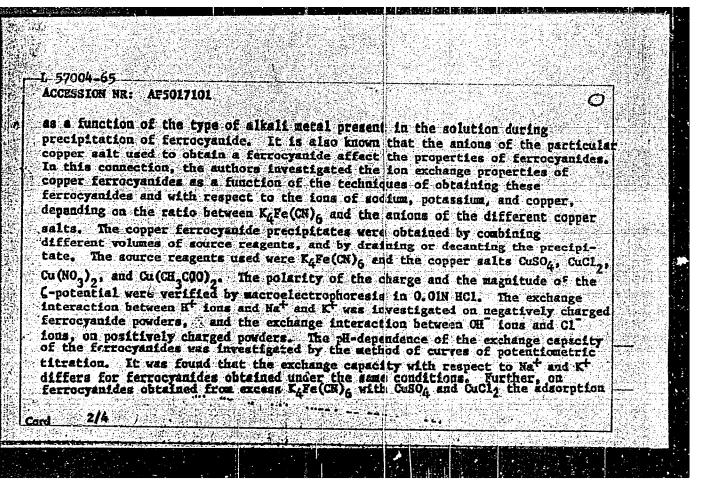
Electrokinetic properties of copper ferrocyanide precipitates obtained under various conditions. Vest. LGU 19 no.4:99-104 (MIRA 17:3)

AHRAMOVA, -N.A. nauchn. sotr.; BEL'CHENKO, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BEREMBLIT, V.V., nauchn.sotr.; VASIL'YEV, V.P., kand.khim. nauk; DOBYCHIN, D.P., doktor khim. nauk; IOFFE, B.V., dokt. khim.nauk; KAMINSKIY, Yu.L., nauchr.sotr.; KARPOVA, I.F., kand. khim. nauk; KOPYLEV, B.A., dcktor khim. nauk; LUTUGINA, N.V., kand. khim. nauk; MATEROVA, Ye.A., kand. khim. nauk; MORACHEVSKIY, Al.G., kand. khim. nauk; MORACHEVSKIY, An.G., kand. khim. neuk; NIKEROV, A.E., kand. khim. nauk; PAL'M, V.A., kand. khim. nauk; RABINOVICH, V.A., kand. khim. nauk; SOKOLOV, P.N., kend. khim. nauk; FRIDRIKHSBERG, D.A., kand. khim, neuk; TSYGIR, Ye.N., nauchn. sotr.; SHAGITSULTANOVA, G.A., kand. khim. nauk; SHKODIN, A.M., doktor khim. nauk; YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; GRIGOROV, O.N., doktor khim. nauk, red.; ZASLAVSKIY, A.I., kand. khim. nauk, red.; MORACHEVSKIY, Yu.V., prof., red.; RACHINSKIY, F.Yu., kand. khim. nauk, red.; POZIN, M.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A., doktor khim. nauk, red.; PROTASOV, A.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ROMANKOV, P.G., red.

[Handbook for the chemist] Spravochnik khimika, 2. izd., perer. i dop. Moskva, Khimiia. Vol.3. 1964. 1004 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSR (for Romankov). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN Ukr. SSR (for Yatsimirskiy).

EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/EWE(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(L)ACCESSION NR: AP5017101 UE/0054/65/000/002/0095/0102 AUTHOR: Kerekov, Ye. V. Karpoye, I. F. TITIE: Iou-exchange properties of copper ferrocyanides SOURCE: Leningrad, Universitat. Vestnik, Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1965. 95-102 TOPIC TAGS: copper ferrocyanide, ion exchange, potassium ferrocyanide, copper salt, inorganic ion exchanger, ferrocyanide membrane, macroelectrophoresis, anion exchanger, hard gamma radiation ABSTRACT: In some cases inorganic for exchanger are superior to ion-exchange resins, which disintegrate at temperatures exceeding 100°C and have a low resistance to acids and sikalis and irradiation. Nevertheless, ion exchange based on inorganic ion exchangers has so far been relatively uninvestigated. For example, copper ferrocyanides are capable of exchange interaction with ions of barium and cesium. In this connection, the study of the ion-exchange properties of ferrocyanides is of interest to the solution of a number of major problems concerning certain properties of ferrocyanide membranes, their selective permeability, the variability of composition of the ferrocyanides of heavy metals



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